THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

INTERESTING FEATURES AND ADDRESSES, Years ago, He adds: ARRANGEMENT OF THE SECTIONS-DISADVANTAGES OF BRISTOL FOR A SCIENTIME GATHERING-PROF. BALFOUR STEWART ANTICIPATES THE EARLY DISCOVERY OF A "MIGHTY LAW"-GEN. STRACHEY EXPOUNDS AND DEFENDS DARWIN'S TEACHINGS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BRISTOL, Aug. 27 .- Of all the papers read yesterday-and their name was legion-in the different sections, these of Prof. Balfour Stewart and Gen. Strachey were by common consent the most interesting. Common consent must be arrived at in this case by looking over the reports in the newspapers of the following morning. It is physically impossible for one man to hear many papers on one day. The meetings of the sections are all going on at the same time, and you must go where your ruling passionif passion there be in science-takes you. Even the opening sectional addresses-the star performances of the meeting-are given simultaneously this year; a plan clearly inferior to that followed last year at Belfast, and to some extent the year before at Bradford, where the more distinguished men came into action ex échelon. The sections are seven in number. ss follows: A. Mathematical and Physical Science; B. Chemical Science: C. Geology: D. Biology, with two sub-departments, Anatomy and Physiology and Anthropology; E. Geography; F. Economic Science and Statistics; G. Mechanical Science. Each section is officered with a President, half a Vice-Presidents, four or five Secretaries, and a Committee of a dozen or more; a pretty good audience by themselves, if they all attended, which they don't. It is not uncommon for eight or ten papers to be down on the list for reading each morning in each section, with a debate or talk on each, should any of the rank and file feel called on to make remarks. A solid morning's work to sit through even one of the nine meetings, is it not? But there are a good many energetic people who contrive to attend three or four sections, or more, in the course of the morning, picking out the papers that to them are most attractive. This is made all | Friday was to be a paper by Mrs. Rose Mary Crawthe more difficult by the distribution of the lecture-rooms along the slopes of an extremely steep hill, all the way from the Royal Hotel at the helps," a title which goes far to create a prejudice bottom in Bristol to the Victoria Rooms in Clifton. | against the scheme. There was all the more eagerwhich are the General Headquarters of the Association. The meeting is in fact more in Clifton than in Bristel; though Clifton, once a suburb of Bristol, is now municipally absorbed into the main town, but | views. still perched as high in the air as ever. The street by which you must pass from one end to the other lies in a blaze of sunlight at the hour we must all traverse it. It is steep to descend and steeper still to climb, and altogether the admiration of the members for the general arrangements made by their | terday had to be devoted mainly to an explanation quarteriensters is not very great. The old adage no longer holds. Truth does not lie at the bottom of a | that Mrs. Crawshay gives up her idea; she is as sure well, nor even at the bottom of a hill, but all up and | as ever that the idea is right. What has failed is the down its craggy sides. And science does not seem particularly strong in the legs. Yet very likely the best thing possible has been done. Bristol was not built with a view to meetings of the British Association. It lies about in a careless way which is more picturesque than scientifie; or once was, before the aboutinations called modern improvements (for long as it was carried out in exceptional circumwhich science has to answer in part) had swept away the most delightful monuments of a less prosaic age than the present. The effect of setting up a city on such a geological formation as that which underlies Bristol is instructively shown in the cal horses; the most gaunt and hargard beasts that ever went between shafts, and with a curious development of the muscles of the bannehes. The cabs bear equal evidence of hard up-hill work, and altogether the scientific stranger who is in a hurry prefers to walk.

What I called papers a moment ago, I should have Papers are read as the routine work of the sections. Addresses are the more ambitious performances by the Presidents of the sections, with which the proceedings of each are ushered in. I detected one scientific man in saying inaugurated, but he was | their work, and did not put it off on the underjustly hooted for it, and had to take it back. Dr. Balfour Stewart's was on solar spots, which seems a modest title enough, though not asstudiously humble | They made up house-linen, clothes, and carpets, as Dr. Carpenter's "Piece of Limestone," on which | beside what was required of them, and spite of these he is to give a lecture in Colston Hall. In fact, Dr. Stewart's address is a singularly compact and luminous exposition of the discoveries during the last ten years or so in solar astronomy, superior to that of most if that be the proper term. The advance in our their only exercise in carriages. People have nary, and no man, I suppose, is more competent than Dr. Balfour Stewart to sum it up. His address is a nodel of condensed statement, closing with a bint that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some that we are on the eve of a great discovery—of some the only contract to Knex-Tork Elevated Companies to the purpose of several regard was a way way work of like years, drag and the answer is, one was the wife of a head of the purpose of several regard was a way work of like years, drag dec.

In regard to the agreement the Gibert and helps, and the answer is, one was the mid to the complete, would give the pass of several regard to the agreement to the purpose of several regard was a way work of like years, drag dec.

In regard to the agreement the Gibert and helps, and the answer is, one was the mid dec.

New-Tork Elevated Companies to the completed, would give the pass of several regard to the agreement to the purpose of the agreement to the clark was a work of like years and the answer is, one was the west said dec.

In regard to the agreement to complete, would give the believe the complete, would give the pass of the purpose of the agreement to the purpo knowledge within that period has been extraordilasked what was the previous social position of these momentous addition to the knowledge we possess of the physical action of the heavenly bodies and of scenes to have come to grief. A third was the their relation to the earth and influence upon the earth-the solution to not a few terrestrial and astronomical problems. Dr. Stewart says:

tronomical problems. Dr. Stewart says:

It cannot be doubted that a great generalization is looping in the distance—a michty law, we cannot yet tell what, that will insuch us, we cannot yet say when. It will involve facts inherto inexplicable, facts that are scarcely received as such because they appear opposed to our present knowledge of their causes. It is not useful, the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the controllation beyond a certain point; but we ought not to forget that we can insten it, and that it is our duty to do so. It depends much on ourselves, our resolution, our canestmes, on the scientific policy we adopt, as well as on the power we may have to devote ourselves to special investigations, whether such an advent shall be realized in our day and generation, or whether it shall be indea. investigations, whether are an arrived in the line in our day and generation, or whether it shell be indefinitely postponed. If governments would understand to nitionate material advantage or every step forward to believe, however in applicable each may appear for the altimate material advantage of every step to ward in science, however inceplicable each may appear for the moment to the wants or pleasures of ordinary life, they would find reasons patent to the meanest capacities for bringing the wanth of mind, now took or the drankery of common laners, to bear on the scarch for those won-drous laws which govern every movement, not only of the michty masses of our system, but of every afour dis-tributed throughout space.

It was in the Geographical Section, oddly enough, that the irrepressible conflict between Science and Orthodoxy (I do not say Religion) first broke out this week. Here the President, Gen. Strachey, delivered an address of a very abstruse character, for the most part, on the science of physical geography. He has enlarged the ordinary meaning of the word till it is made to include geology and physiology and biology, and some other rather large subjects. The address embraces among other matters a Darwinian argument for Evolution, and the doctrine of Natural lection is stated in its most comprehensive form. The General says:

Prolouged over a great extent of time, it supplies the long-sought key to the complex system of forms education with the same of the control of the second of the remains of which are found in the fessel state, and excident the relations among them, and the manner in which their distribution has taken place in time and space. Thus we are brought to the conclusion that the directing forces which have been efficient in developing the existing forms of life from those which went before them, are those same successive external conditions, including both the forms of land and sea and the character of the climate, which

Gen. Strachev admits that: As we recede from the present into the past, it n arily follows, as a consequence of the ultimate failure of all evidence as to the conditions of the past, that positive testimony of the conformity of the facts with the princi-ple of evolution gradually diminishes, and at length ceases. In the rame way positive evidence of the contin-nity of action of all the physical forces of nature eventu-ally fails.

But he insists none the less that the evidence, so

That the production of life must have been going on as we now know it, without any intermission, from the time of its first appearance on the earth. That this supplies any clew to the origin of life

Gen. Strachey does not presend; that is a question front door and down to the kitchen. Lord Amberhe does not touch. He has none the less a perfect conviction that the human race stand in the closest | to him in a bitter speech, denouncing the scheme as relation to the whole stream of life from the beginning of the world. Of the antiquity of man be has no doubt. He says:

It is now established that man existed on the earth at It is now established that men existed on the earth at a period vasily anterior to any of which we have records in bistory or otherwise. He was the cotemporary of many extinct maximalia, at a time when the outlines of land and sea, and the conditions of climate over large parts of the earth, were wholly different from what they now are, and our race has been advancing toward its present condition during a series of ages for the extent of which ordinary conceptions of time afford no suitable measure.

years, and they indicate a civilization then devel- was the evening lecture in Colston Hall on Polar-

The progress of the population toward that condition can hardly be accounted for otherwise than by prolonged gradual transformations going back to times so far distant as to require a cological rather than a historical standard of reckoning. Man, in short, takes his place with the rest of the animate world, in the advancing front of which he occupies so conspicuous a position.

Man is included for this past to the second.

Man is indebted for this, not to his own effortsstill less is there any hint of Divine interference in behalf of a chosen race. It is due, the General ob-Berves:

Serves:

To the wonderful compelling forces of nature which have lifted him (Man) entirely without his knowledge, and almost without his participation, so far above the animals of whom he is still one, though the only one able to see and consider what he is. For the social habits essential to his progress, and which he possessed even in his most primitive state, man is without question dependent on his ancestors, as he is for his form and other physical peculiarities.

If Gen. Strachey is to be taken literally, man is only one fact or factor in a great organism:

only one fact or factor in a great organism:

The picture that I have attempted to draw presents to us our earth carrying with it, or receiving from the sun or other external bodies, as it travels through celestial space, all the materials and all the forces by help of which are fashioned whatever we see upon it. We may liken it to a great complex living organism, having an inert substratum of inorganism matter on which are formed many separate organized centers of life, but all bound up together by a common law of existence, each individual part depending on those around it, and on the past condition of the whole. Science is the study of the relations of the several parts of this organism one to another, and of the parts to the whole.

This view if mat original is at large traceouted with

This view, if not original is at least presented with sufficient vigor and courage, sufficient clearness and detachment, to entitle Gen. Strachey to some attention from those who paid so much to Dr. Tyndali last year. I leave him in their hands.

G. W. S.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. GENTLEWOMEN AS SERVANTS - MRS. CRAWSHAY'S SCHEME ABANDONED-HER EXPLANATION OF ITS FAILURE - VARIOUS OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT-A DIGRESSION TO GREVILLE'S MEMOIR -THE IN-TERESTS OF BRISTOL CONSIDERED-MR. SPOTTIS-

WOODE ON POLARIZED LIGHT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Baisrot, Aug. 28 .- The event of the merning on shay on Domestic Service for Gentlewomen; or, as Mrs. Crawshay herself prefers to say, on ness to hear this because it was known that another lady of some distinction stood ready to head the attack that was sure to be made on Mrs. Crawshay's

Mrs. Crawshay gave an account of her schome last year in the Social Science Congress at Glasgow. There we were invited to accept it because Mrs. Crawshay had herself tried it, and it had succeeded. But, alas, her paper of yesof the causes of its failure and abandonment. Not experiment at Cyfartha Castle, Wm. Crawshay's home, and this again has been given up because the practical working of it passed out of Mrs. Crawshay's hands into those of her daughter. Precisely what everybody said would happen has happened. The plan was practicable just so stances by a woman of exceptional character, as Mrs. Crawshay undoubtedly is. Her daughter, Mrs. Crawshay tells us, preferred ordinary servants, and the reason given is a pretty sharp criticism on the merits or feasibility of the scheme. "It is proverbial," says the mother, "that the young stand on their dignity more than the old;" and it was on a question of dignity that this particular nook of the new Utopia has had to be descried. The duration of the experiment in Mrs. Crawshay's own hands was 15 months without changes. She takes an evident pleasure in letting us know that during the described as addresses. The distinction is this: 10 months following, under her daughter's charge, with nine servants of the usual kinds, there have

Some of the details of this household life are curicus. The "lady helps," we are assured, really did servants-a point on which the testimony of the under-servants themselves might be instructive formidable tasks, their friends did not think they had fallen off in looks; "but quite the centrary. Their health, Mrs. Crawshay avers, was far superjor to that of most ladies who take wife of a fashionable West End tradesman, who daughter of a dissenting minister; a fourth of a clergyman. To the charge that she had made pots of her "helps," Mrs. Crawshay pleads guilty; especially to her error in allowing and even insisting that they should use the main entrance to the casale, instead of the humble one which in London we know as the area gate. But this might be made matter of special arrangement, she thinks. One rather conjectures that at Cyfartha Castle the daughter objected to it ; possibly even the husband; though of him we hear nothing. In any case, too much must not be expected of "lady helps." The most extraordinary misconception Mrs. Crawshay has not with is the idea that gentlewomen can be induced to become cooks and to associate with ordinary servants. Whether the gentlewomen could be expected to become cooks if they were not to associate with ordinary servants, I don't quite make out. Mrs. Crawshay is very indignant with men

comfort!" The paper concluded with these general considerations:

It is constantly urged as a great privilege of women that tooy have not to work—"men work for them." If so, still true are the works of the song, "Men must work and women must weep." The work which wen do is, in most cases, congenial to their disnostion, for to they not generally select a profession, while woman, alas! have but one paying profession open to them—that of marriage I and this does not pay when the woman happens to be ki-kiel to death by her husband. Surely it is not assing much that such fair play shall bereafter be invoid to women as will enable them to choose whether they will embrace this profession, where they assuredly must weep, or whether they will not. I shall be told, "women marry of their own tree will; no one obliges them to marry; they can remain sincle I they prefer it." Yes considerations: weep, or whether they will not. I shall be told, "women marry of their own free will; no one obliges them to marry; they can remain single if they prefer it." Yes, but remaining single has another and a stemer name, we mean range if they prefer it. "Yes, but remaining single has another and a stemer name, we mean the maintain themselves; therefore, remaining single means in most cases starvation. No reform ever escaped ridicule in the first instance, and I am prepared for plenty of fan and quezzing on the present occasion; but the remembrance of the heart-broken letters implering me to do something for the sorrowful, needs, unclucated gentlewomen which have reached me during the last 12 months nakes the fine sound very holow. makes the fun sound very hollow.

who write to her for cooks of this description "and

make no provision whatever for this gentlewoman's

The spirit of that is excellent, and though it is difficult to put much faith in Mrs. Crawshay's idea, I tional Rifle Association of Great Britain presented should be sorry to say a word which implied anyshould be sorry to say a word which implied anything but entire respect for her. Courage and sincerity are qualities which we all admire. When Mrs. | the hands of the American Rifle Team, requesting Crawshay sat down, Mrs. Gray followed with a pangent criticism. She thought such a paper out of place in a scientific meeting. She thought the scheme itself unscientific; it proposed to use polished tools for rough work. A woman trained far as it goes, supports the belief in continuity of ac-tion, and he declares the only justifiable conclusion to be:

That the production of life must have been confirm they are better suited; schools and hospitals; as housekeepers, even, they might keep their place, but not, as in Mrs. Crawshay's household, walk in at the ley took Mrs. Crawshay's side. Mr. McMordie replied quixetic. Lord Aberdare joined in the debate, steer ing, as his habit is, as near the middle as he could, but winding up with an opinion that on the whole Mrs. Crawshay's plan would not do. There was not a little feeling shown. Cheers and hisses alternated. but Mrs. Crawshay sent us away in good humor by a remark that, after all, her scheme was only transitional, and that we are soon likely to have no

servants at all, gentlewomen or others. measure.

Not much else of general concern happened during
the does not depend on deductions to arrive at a preBiblical period for the human race; the existing
Egyptian monuments take us back parhape 7,000 ment. One of the great successes of the meeting

oped not very different from what it was 1,500 ized Light by Mr. William Spottiswoode, the very contract ago. He adds: tinguished by his energetic pursuit of different branches of science amid the pressure of business and the demands of society. His lecture was a very lucid statement on a very difficult subject, illustrated by brilliant and delicate experiments.

The general proceedings on Friday can hardly be and in at least two of the sections the prevailing dullness was enlivened by addresses of an unusual character. The Department of Anthropology has always a surprise in store, but who would have expected it to take the shape of a criticism by its President on Greville's Memoirs ? Prof. Rolleston's opening address was the most ambitious performance we have yet had. Much of it reads like the fourth leader in The Daily Telegraph. Mr. Sala himself might be proud of finding an explanation of the decay of Polynesian races out of the Book of Job, or a proof of the inferiority of the present generation in Helen's speech about the tender feeling and gentle words of Hector. It is a novel task for a scientific society to hold a coroner's inquest on past centuries of human life. The siege of Troy is a very real thing to our Anthropological President, the Iliad is a historical narrative, and Priam's daughter "an unirspeachable It is very painful to have poor Mr. Greville dragged into court as an example of the decay of civilization. "When we take steck," says Prof. Rolleston in his mercantile way, "of the avidity with which we have, all of us, within the last twelve months read the memoirs of a man whom one of his reviewers has called a highnot, after all, so much the better for the 3,000 years which separate us from the time when it was considered foul play for a man to enact the part of a familiar friend, to eat of another man's bread, and then to lay wait for him." Well, Mr. Greville had his faults but he could write English, and he was not hysterical. "Can we," cries Prof. Rolleston, "in these days bear the contrast to this miserable spectacle of mean treachery and paltry disloyalty, which is forced upon us in the same history, by the conduct of the chivalrons son of Zeruiah, who, when he had fought against Rabbah and taken the city of waters, sent for his king who had tarried in Jerusalem, lest that city should thenceforward bear the

name, not of David, but of Joab ?" This is very sad, but might all have been left out, for we are soon told that Helen and the son of Zerniah prove nothing; that bad men lived before Greville just as bold men did before Agamemnon; that the Spartaus massacred Helots and the Athenians butchered Mytilenians; that Homer himself takes only five words to express his regret for the slaughter of twelve Trojan youths (not half a word apiece); that Crassus crucified 6,000 prisoners; and that not far from the scene of this "colossal atrocity" there exist "the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii, to show us what foul exuberance could be allowed by the public conscience of the days of Titus and Agricola to that other form Which sits 'hard by Hate.'" I have not the least idea what this odd jumble of the Bible and Lemprière, with Lindley Murray left out, means, and perhaps it does not much marter. But I should really like to know | Gilbert Flevated Railway. The second system of location what the letters M. A. J. signify when appended to the name of Miss A. W. Buckland, a lady who followed the President with a paper on Rhabdomancy and

Belomancy. Bristol certainly cannot complain that her interesis are not considered by the Association she invited to be her guest. In the Economic Section yesferday four papers were read relating solely to the affairs of the city; one on its Trade and Commerce; a second on the Death-rate of Clifton; a third on the Tanning of Sole Leather in Bristol; a fourth on the Bristol Sugar Trade. But, by the miscellaneous audience which crowded the room the end of all these was imputiently awaited. G. W. S.

WHY THE AMERICANS DID NOT SHOOT AT WIMBLEDON.

AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT FROM A MEMBER OF ENGLISH TREATMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: So many missiatements have been made about the treatment of the American Rifle Team by the English, and about our feeling on the subject, that it seems desirable to submit to the public

competition between teams of eight from England, Scotland, and Ireland upon the following conditions: Any rifle within the rules of the Association; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance. For many years this competition has been known as the Elcho Shield match, and being the principal competition for small-bore rides, it has become the most interesting match at the Wimbieden meeting. Within the last 12 years it has been won seven times by the English, four times by the National Ritle Association accepted this shield the times specified. upon the foregoing conditions, and as it had been that for during those years under such conditions, the Association could not change them so as to admit a representative team from another country w"thout the consent of Lord Elcho. Even with his consent it was questionable if they could with propriety change the conditions of a match of such long standing.

It was plainly manifest that the Council would gladly have seen the American Team compete for the Elche Shield with the teams of their own respective king-loms this year. The teams themselves signified their wish in the matter by signing a written petition, wherein they requested the Council to allow the American team to compete with them.

The Elcho Shield match was, from the very character of its trophy, in every respect inappropriate for an international contest, and although there might be no reason to prevent the American Team from competing this year, it would establish a precedent which might cause them much trouble in the future. So the Council finally decided not to grant the request. The friendly rivalry between these three kingdoms could no longer exist after such an innovation, and its main object would be defeated.

I believe this action of the Council was wise and just. We had no claim whatever to this match; neither did we expect it. The only occasion of any controversy upon the subject arose from the suggestion of a third party that this con betition should be open to us. As a souvenir of our visit, the Naa magnificent silver trophy, which they placed in them as a favor to shoot the first competition at Wimbledon. In order to decide who should convey this trophy to America, 30 shots were fired at 1,000 yards, and it was won by Major Fulton. Very re-

Spectfully,
A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.
New-Fork, Sept. 8, 1875.

AN ARGUMENT FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

From The Church Union.

The following is a characteristic incident in the life of Deacon Boiles, who was are minent type of the age in which he lived, for personal and private worth, both as a man and Christian.

When the Bap ists of Hartford began to hold public services, an over zealous member of Dr. Strong's society called upon him and asked him if he knew that John Bolies had started an opposition meeting.

"No," said he, "when, where!"

"Why, at the old Court-house."

"Oh yes, I know it," the doctor carelessly replied; "but it is not an opposition meeting. They are Baptists, to be sure, but they preach the same doctrine that I do. You had better go and hear them."

"No," said the man, "I am a Presbyterian."

"So am I," rejoined Dr. Barong; "but that need not prevent us from wishing them well. You had better go."

"No," asid the man with energy, "I shan't go near them. Dr. Strong; aln't you going to do something about it!"

"What!"

"What!"

RAPID TRANSIT.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

PLANS OF CONSTRUCTION-THE COMMISSIONERS EX-PECTED TO REJECT MANY IN A BUNCH-GEN-ERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THEIR CHOICE-WHAT THE COMMISSION EXPECTED TO ACCOM-PLISH BY ITS STLECTION OF ROUTES-THE OP-PONENTS OF RAPID TRAN-IT-ASSISTANCE OF THE PARK DEPÁRIMENTS IN THE ANNEXED WARDS-SUPPORT OF COMMODORE GARRISON AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

The Rapid Trapsit Commissioners yesterday esumed their meetings in the new Court-house. Their session was short, and was devoted principally to hearing a report from the consulting engineers, which recom-mended the adoption of certain rules in choosing the plan of road, such as that the rails should be of steel, and the other fron-work of wrought iren; that the ties should be of wood, 6 inches in dismeter, and placed one foot apart; that the motive power should be steam, etc. The report was laid over for further consideration and amendment. Several inventors called on the Commissioners, but none were admitted to a hearing. Communications were received from F. A. Castle, M. D., and P. W. Stebbins. Considerable discussion in regard to plans and the principles which should govern a choice from them took place. One of the Commissioners said that the general principles of construction spoken of would eliminate from consideration altogether the majority of the plant before the Commissioners, and that by next Monday it might be expected that all but a few of the plans would be rejected, almost in a body. The Commissioners were only trammeled by the right of the Greenwich-st. Road to build any kind of structure it chose on its old route. Another Commissioner stated that undoubtedly all the

"one-legged," and single rail, and endless chain plans, and all not using steam as a motive power, would toned aristocrat, but whom I should call by quite be rejected in a lump. Until the plan of road another sert of epithets, we may think that we are was decided upon, he said, the Commissioners would continue to hold the companies whose routes had been adopted entirely in their power. But it was not reasonable to suppose that the Commissioners would adopt a plan of road displeasing to those companies, and in fact a general understanding already existed between them and companies would be willing to construct. The Commissioner refused to make any more definite answer to the question whether a modification of either the Gilbert or the Greenwich-st, plan would be adopted. He thought it possible that the report on this subject might be got ready before the expiration of the 30 days, but there was

To-day the consulting engineers will make some inves-

port to the Commissioners to-morrow. The resolutions adopted by the Gilbert and New-York Elevated Companies, in the form of contracts with the Commissioners, for joint action between the companies in construction on the coinciding portions of their lines, and for adopting certain reduced rates of fare, etc., will be published soon. been selected, but the matter, he thought, was very simple when properly explained. A double system of routes had been laid out. The first system of location was adopted on Sept. 2, when the Commissioners, acting under the second clause of Section 36 of the Act, located a connecting route from the plattery to Harlesa through the Bowery and Tairdays, and certain other streets, for the Greenwich-st, road, and on the same day neting under the first clause of the same section, located routes which coincide with the authorized routes of the was adopted on Sept. 3, when the Commissioners, in erder to make the matter sure in case the first roates had out could not be availed of, ocated, under Section 4 of the Act, a roufe covering, with a few minor variations in the case of the Gilbert Company, the same streets and avenues named in the adoption of the coinciding and connecting routes on the preceding day. Taus all reasonable containty was insured that rapid transit would be a specess. In the Scatplace, the connecting route through Third-ave., given to the Greenwich Street road, would be given to the Greenwert except that fought through against all opposition by that Company, in case property-owners of street railreads should oppose it. If that Company failed the railreads should oppose it. If that Company failed the resolution adoption of the resolution adoption of the resolution of the resolution adoption of the resolution of the res ing the same route under Section 4, and another Company could be formed to construct the road. As to the router oinciding with the Gilbert routes, no consent of propertyowners, or others, would have to be obtained for the construction of roads upon them. But in case the Companies interested in tuens should full to build their roads, THE TEAM-NO REASON TO COMPLAIN OF the same routes, being covered by the resolution of the Commissioners based on Section 4, would be open for the construction of roads by the new Company. The Commissioners never expected that both Second and Third-aves, would be built upon. They recognized the superior advantages of Third-ave. as a route for rapid transit, and merely selected Second-ave. us a safeguard against utter failure

that they had no lexal authority to enter into a written agreement with the Companies that they should become consolidated, but they were assured, in a manner entirely satisfactory to them, that a practical compalidation would take place. The best reason for placing confidence in this assurance was that the controlling interest in each Company was owned by the same persons. The character and flooreial ability of the per-sons interested were entirely satisfactory to the Commis-sioners, and these were strengthened by the bond entered into by each Company to pay to the city a penalty of the Scotch, and once by the Irish. The Council of \$250,000 in ease they did not complete their roads within

> THE WORK BEFORE THE GREENWICH STREET LINE.

> James A. Cowing, Secretary of the New-York Elevated Enthroad Company, said yesterday that there was no doubt about the construction of that road on the route indicated by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The road was strongly supported, and the capital required for building it would be furnished by David Dows, John S. Tracy, A. H. Barney, the Estate of D. M. Berney, W. L. Scott, John H. Hall, A. S. Barnes, and others. Mr. Cowing thought that the plan would not differ essentially from that of the portion of the road which lies between Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth-sts. A few changes, however, are to be made in order to ingrease the strength of the structure. The present supporting posts are round; the "I" beam pattern is to be used in the new road, giving greater strength with the same weight of ma erial. Instead of the present square beam and truss, a truss-beam is to be used. There will be, prebanly, some further modifications which will alter the present plan, but not materially. The intention of the Company is to make a road that will be satisfactory not only to the five New-York Rapid Transit Commission 18, but also to the three State Commissioners. Mr. Cowing said that in his opinion the Gilbert road ald not be built, but the New-York Elevated Railroad would be built whether the other was or not. The agreement between the two roads has been talked of more or less since the Gilbert Company first obtained its charter, but nothing had been decided until a few days and. A further consideration is under discussion, but the present agreement is, simply, that where the routes coincide, the same tracks shall be used by both companies; neither company shall be allowed to use the tracks of the other until it shall have paid half of the expense of the construction of the portion to be used in common. Opposition was to be expected, said Mr. Cowing, from the Third Avenue Railread Company, but the Elevated Road was supported both by law and by public opinion, and there could be no doubt of its success. The present needs of the city did not York Elevated road is to be built with a double track throughout, and in some portions there would be three tracks. If two roads were built, wherever they coinoided there would be three tracks, and also in the loop around Tryon-row and up Centre-st. to the Bowery, and to the Grand Central Depot three tracks are to be built. It may be necessary also to carry the three tracks to Harlem.

> Mr. Orten, President of the Western Union Tele. graph Company, said yezterday that the Gilbert and the New-York Elevated Railway companies will of necessity retain their separate organizations, but they will be vir-

learn how the action of the Commissioners was received there. No opinion could be elicited from offi-cuals at the Eighth-ave, depot. The President was not in, and, as far as could be ascertained, he had given no deolded opinion on one side or the other. The general terdenor seemed to be to await further developments, to see the work actually under that way, before pronouncing for or against it.

Mr. Phillips, President of the Taird Avenue Railroad, be be was not entirely prepared to give his views; but it was evident that he was against the plan of rapid transit, in its present shape at least. In this, according to his own statement, he was supported by the property owner- in the vicinity and along the Third-ave, route. They had almost unanimously signed a petition against the erection

of a line along Third-ave.

What are held to be the general objections to the plan were given more fully at the Sixth Avenue Railroad office. Opinion there was very decided against it. It was alleged that the erection of an elevated railroad is a serious injury to property along the route. Storeke-pers received all the light they can procure for their business. The elevated railroad will interfere with this. In the case of large stores, purchasers cannot drive up to the doors in their carriagos, as they now do, when a railroad stands in the way. Such a roud is a constant stands in the way. Such a roud is a constant obstruction to traffic. Many horses never obscome accustomed to the passage of trains; hence a rapid transit road will be the cause of many accidents. Moreover, the fact of the elevated road being on about a lovel with the second floors of the houses along the route will be a constant source of annoyance to the inhabitants. Persons passing along in the cars would be embled at all times, unless shutters are closed and blinds are drawn, to have a full view of wint is going on in private families. This would be a great obstacle to letting the house. If the windows are left upst, the smoke rushes in. It was proposed some years ago to run a similar railroad along Porty-third-st, and the readents in the street were all against it, looking on it as a furnished.

This would be a great obstacle to letting the house. If the windows are left upst, the smoke rushes in. It was proposed some years ago to run a strailar railroad along Porty-third-st, and the readents in the street were all against it, looking on it as one of the county approached. The route weak of the route was of the route it. It was alleged that the erection of an a similar radroad along Forty-third-st., and the fear dents in the street were all against it, looking on the an outrage. So it is looked upon now, said the radroad officials. How far the proposed rapid transit roads would be likely to interfere with the business of the horse cars, the gentlemen who gave the substance horse cars, the gentlemen who gave the substance that the upper part of the island will need for some time yet. If another like should ever the method, the different Company owns a charter giving it. horse cars, the genilemen who gave the substance of the above statement were not prepared to say. They would be likely to interfere, they thought, to some extent. However, the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company would run cars as long as they found passeagues, and if it became necessary to close up business, they could sell or rent their property at a greater profit thin now accrues from their business. The whole scheme of rapid transit these railway officials looked upon as simply set on foot for the benefit of large capitalists outside the city. All terrains living just outside the city would un loobtedly be bucketited by rapid transit, as all within the city, property-owners at least, would as undountedly be in used slightest degree mitigated by the fact of persons getting to and from their work and places of business, a much more rapid rate than they now do, and at a corresponding gain in convenience and comfort. Industry in other quarters indicated that there was seene difference of opinion even among the property-owners in the vicinity of the reputse lide out that the plans are causidered to be a formula to be long in deciding upon the property-owners in the vicinity of the scheme, and the money would be found to the control of the scheme, and the money would be in used to be controlled to be about the scheme, and the money would not see how the alleged injury would be in used to be controlled to be controlled to be controlled to be controlled to suppose the subscript and the subscript in the subscript in the subscript in the city property of the scheme, and the money would be in the subscript that there was seene difference of opinion even among the property-owners in the vicinity of the representation of the plans are causided the city will be under the time along Scheme and the vicinity to socure the antended the city will do the company and the subscript in the scheme, and the near the plans are constant to the subscript in the city of the scheme, and the near the plans are constant to the scheme and the c a good deal of work yet to be done before it could be pre- living just outside the city would unloubtedly be better lind opinion even among the property-owners to the vicinity One of the Commissioners in conversation with a Trimune reporter said that a good deal of misappreheusion seemed to provail in regard to the routes which had many persons had scarcely been able to make up their many persons had scarcely been able to make up their

minds on the subject.

Last evening it was stated that the Third Avenue Railway Company had made a proposition

thus far quick transportation had been provid a to the aircady in their possession, laying out several rational delegate avenues in the annexed Wards, and enable these Arropoenough. The Boulevard was a work of later years, and the people of the city one continuous line from the Caltery to Yonkers. Those were from Fift, which st. to One
leaning the Caled the Boulevari's from
One-mandreds ad-fifty-lithest, called the Boulevari's from
One-mandreds ad-fifty-lithest, to Kingabodge, odded the
Port Washingtour for the Boulevari's from
One-mandreds ad-fifty-lithest, to Kingabodge, odded the
Port Washingtour for lithest of the island up and
down, not make time would clapse before the last
would be thickly settled all over the appear wet at a poburing all the rapid transit that made possibly be ontained. Experience as to this had been given by the
consist settlen of the city had been given by the
consist settlen of the city had been ground at the
people will not go where there are no
roads, nor means of conveyance to take from quickly
from one end to the other of the island.

All Markin was convinced from the firm quickly
from one end to the other of the island.

All Markin was convinced from the firm of the
would be built within a very short time, if for no other
reason than that a vest amount of money was lying late
and that from was very charp. The Gilbert elevated
plan coquired a great deal of iron, and from men
income only large and only a way of the
political plant at play yetse and at the case in ways. the Cornell, William E. Dodge, and New York cardialises who own large anomous of from one, stood rec. y to under the iron at a low price, and at the same time would take an inversel in anything fine tended to improve the value of real property in the city. R. of center would not feel imme matriy the effect of this great majorovament in New-York City, but it certainly would feel it shours after the roads were built and others had out. As to be fraind-ave, or any avenue suffering to property value from a taged transit road, that other was chilentons. The avenue, especially the Third and Sixth, were given up to shops, etc., and the business of these shops depended upon the custom, not of mose fighing firrough is at the rate of 30 miles an hour, but of those who resided in the adjacent streets, and these would be note througed than over as soon as rapid transit roads were built.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM COMMODORE GAR-

RISON. Commodore C. K. Garrison remarked to a Targene reporter that he had no doubt of the early coustruction of three different elevated railway lines from the lower part of the city, providing no legal dimentiles present themselves. "Tae Greenwich-st. line alr adv extends," he said, " nearly to the Park, and the Glibert Elevated Railroad Company will build a line as far as the Park within the next year. At this point the two Companics will unite and build a single line along Ninth-ave. to Hariem River. Another line will also be constructed on Third-eye, from Harlem River down. This will be built under the charter of the New-York Elevated Rainroad Company, as by the extension of their line by the Commissioners over this avenue the necessity of their obtaining the right of way is avoided. There is no union, however, of the two Companies or their interests further than a matted agreement to build and use certain portions of the lines jointly. This is nothing more than is done by our street car lines and by steam railway companies all over the country. The road will be built in the middle of the street, directly over the horse car tracks, thus causing very little obstruction to street travel. On some of the arrow streets it may be necessary to place the pillars on a line with the curbstone, but where there is sufficient room for the passage of wagons between the curbstone and the horse car tracks the pillars will be placed on each side of the latter. The length of the girders in all intend to have a middle track, which shall be used only for express trains, to be run at an increased railway along any of the avenues except Fifthave, will result in an injury to the property. On the confary, it cannot fall to enhance the value of the property along the line of such a road. The neighborhood of each station especially will be an excellent place for business looses."

"All that is wanted to make the enterprise successful," continued Commedere Garrison, "is a well-constructed proper to be properly along the line of such a road. The neighborhood of each station especially will be an excellent place for business looses."

"All that is wanted to make the enterprise successful," continued Commedere Garrison, "is a well-constructed proper to the property along the line of such a road. The neighborhood of each station especially will be an excellent place for business looses."

"All that is wanted to make the enterprise successful," continued Commedere Garrison, "is a well-constructed proper to be Protessants. The rates for comparation to excell the not determined the proper to be pressure, or way a Catholic should be evaluated to a street the control and proper to be a Company, as by the extension of their line by the Comdemand more than one route on the East side. The New- horse car tracks the pillars will be placed on each side of

retain their separate organizations, but they will be virtually under the same management; probably the same set of officers will manage both. All that reamins now to be done, he said, before the way is clear, is to obtain the right of way, where this is not now controlled by either of those companies.

OPPOSITION ALONG THE ROUTES.

It is generally believed that the property-owners and street railroads along the proposed routes will offer considerable opposition to the rapid transt scheme. Inquary was made yesterday at the offices of the Third, Eighth, and Sixth Avenue Railroads to

this number of stations, a rate of speed equal to 20 miles per hour may still be made.

There could probably be no better, time selected than the present in which to unitd such a road. Iron is very enem and so is labor—the two principal items of expense. The road could be built from the Eastery to Harien almost as quickly as to the Park, by dividing the like fold different sections; but it is probable that the portion between the Eastery and ince Park will be constructed first. It must be beene in mind that this is the first ruitread of the kind in this country, if not in the world, and while capitalists may have great faith in its success, they will want to be the matter as they go. The third track for fast trains can be added at a cost of about \$50,000 per mile. The total cost of the road I am at present unable to give, betaprates are being made, but they are not yet competed."

picted."
The Commodore was asked if there was any danger that the Commodstoners would not adopt the plan that would meet the views of the Gibert Elevated Railway Company. He replied: "Note whatever. The Commissioners understand matters, and they will not recommend a plan that will be unsatisfactory to the capitalists."

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

EX-COV. TALBOT'S FRIENDS DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

Last evening it was stated that the Third Avenue Railway Company had made a proposition to the New-York Elevated Railway Company for a purchase of the Company's charter, including the Greenwichest. line, and that one of the leading stockholders of the latter Company had expressed his williagness to scoop the offer. The object of this, it was believed, was to prevent toe constructed of an elevated railway over the Tandarve, route.

APPROVAL AND AID FROM THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

William R. Martin, Commissioner of Parks, authorities taily approved the action taken by the Rapid Transit Containstoners, and would soon be elevated to a Tanusha reporter yesterday dust the Park Commissioners were by law charged with the laying out of roads in the Twenty-thirn and Twenty-fourth Wards; and as the Park Commissioners were by law charged with the laying out of roads in the Twenty-thirn and Twenty-fourth Wards; and as the Park Commissioners were by law charged with the laying out of roads in the Twenty-thirn and Twenty-fourth Wards; and as the Park Commissioners were by law charged with the laying out of roads in the Twenty-thirn and Twenty-fourth Wards; and as the park Commissioners and the Convention, and though he was in Layer only the Park Commissioners for the convention, the nomination of a Promotificants were by law charged with the laying out of roads in the Twenty-thirn and Twenty-fourth Wards; and as the park Convention and though he convention of the convention, and though the work in the convention, in an about 20 persons discussed the party. Mr. Sammel W. Hodges and Dr. Wards and the Convention, and though the was in layer proved the action of promotificants and the convention of a Promotificants and the convention of a Promotificant and the convention of a Promotificant in the Republicant Convention, and though the view of securing in the convention, and though the view of securing the convention, and though the view of securing the Convention, and though the view of securing the Convention, and though the view of f pron billon, urging them to send air could to the Regardian Convention a cer should be thought best at that it made to take a vote of those pres nvenues in the numered Wards, and enable these two companies to push their roads into the very heart of that section. The cost of building there would not be large, while the Department survey maps would not be large, while the Department survey maps would be of incalculable use to the companies. Mr. Martin believed that the building of these roads would have the effect of setting a great part of the industry the effect of setting a great part of the industry that there is only make the effect of setting a great part of the industry that there is only make the effect of setting a great part of the industry that there is only make the effect of setting as great part of the industry that there is only make the effect of the industry that the property. The difficulty on the west side of the city had been therefore and was to been due to a new purry, has difficulty that been therefore and was to been due to a new purry, has difficulty that been therefore production in the Republic to the was in the care and the set of the care and the care and the set of the care and the care been no centingous line upward or northward; neither the Eighth, nor the Ninth, nor any avenue, can far tioner for a candidate. He did not seen by Loring was the mail, for the reason that women and to bot him, and more could be their than against mony others.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR CATHOLICS.

The aims of the Roman Catholics in their The aims of the Roham Catholics in their parts to a currently sellow, are their bath we fully effect but with a considerable part of the attacks made can them on that account we can have no sympathy. Once no great fear of Romanism in America, we amake clearly crough its gradinal ameliocation and metalliciation, the very considerable unfeethern it of the allow the self-considerable unfeethern it of the allowing of the serious precised of the serious products of Protestantism and that it is approved the serious products of the ser

end into giving our remain this country the civil law four play.

Juded Taff has said that "in this country the civil law must be supreme. No ordinance of any council can stand a moment against it." The Catholic Telegraph is interty naturaled for replying: "Since the Sen of G.d. became hearmate, give the ity to human conscience, estands of a charch and invested it with his own divine the distribution of the council council country in the many supremacy as he activities. of a church and invested it with his own divine to this has no such supremacy as he actroit is authoritimated the law of conscious, to be y-revealed, supermatural law. Civil has has also when it conflicts with that higher law and the will ever recognize it. To us this is a grand so of trath. It has the ring of the days of the Slave law. So long as the Vaticanists believe at speaks through Plus IX., that he has revealed appeals through Plus IX., that he has revealed early scalars self-oil is Pagan and shifts, they are very obligation of duty to oppose it to the utmost, respect their self-sacrifice in following their masudence it.

re respect their self-sacrifice in following their ma-judgment.

"Evangelical Conference," beld at Cape May, lately used "his profound regret." that cooleshastics word believe in News-forces to defeat the amendo nix. An "Evangelical Conference," held at Cape May, lately expressed "his profound regret" that ecclesiastics were interfering in New-Jersey to defeat the amendments. Why should not they I To us a scens that they are under the nightest off juston to explain to their flocks the bearing of the amendments that would probled appropriations in support of sectarian schools or churches, and to warn them to vote against them. We Processants do not heat the following the same thing. The writer last Sanday high I but prof to a Protestant sermon specially prepared in appart of the amendments, and would not in the least have be stand to precede just such a sermon, if occasion had he diamed to presen just such a sermon, if occasion had evided for it. We must allow fair play to Catallies if we hope, as we do, to vanquish them utterly and finally on tals great question of free, unsectarian education.

RELIGION IN STATE REFORMATORIES AND JAILS.

From The Independent.
There is a somewhat lively discussion going